

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1776.

THE

[NUMBER 1730.]

# NEW-YORK O R, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ANALYSIS OF BREAD, published the 22 Nov. 1775  
Flour at 20/ per Cent.  
A WHITE Loaf of 12 lb. Flour to weigh  
1 lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel of 34	Beef per Barrel	45/0
Flour	Pork	65/0
Brown Bread	Salt	3/0
W. India Rum	India tea,	
Y. England do.	Chocol. per Dos.	19/9
Y. Madeira Sugar	Stee Wax	1/3
Y. Sugar do ditto	Indian Corn per Bush.	1/0
Molasses	Wood	28 to 30

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

Day	High Water	Sun's Rising	Sun's Setting
Tuesday	10	6	4
Wednesday	11	7	5
Thursday	12	8	6
Friday	13	9	7
Saturday	14	10	8
Sunday	15	11	9
Monday	16	12	10
Tuesday	17	1	11
Wednesday	18	2	12

Days 11 Hours 6 min. the 29th.

General SCHUYLER's account of his expedition to Tryon-County, concluded.

At twelve, the following answer, from Sir John, came to hand:  
Answers to the terms proposed by the Honorable Philip Schuyler, Esq; Major General in the army of the Thirteen United Colonies, and commanding in the New-York department; to Sir John Johnson, Baronet, the inhabitants of Kingborough, and the neighbourhood adjacent.

"First and second articles agreed to, except a few favourite family arms.  
"Third, Sir John Johnson having given his parole of honour not to take up arms against America, and conceiving the design of this military operation to be with no other view than that of removing the jealousies which his countrymen are unhappily and unjustly inspired with against him, can by no means think of submitting to this article in its full latitude, though for the sake of preserving peace and removing any suspicions of undue influence, he consents not to go to the westward of the German flats and Kingland districts; to every other part of the Continent to the southward of this county he expects the privilege of going.

"Fourth, Agreed to, except to that part of the article which respects the giving hostages. After the Scotch inhabitants have surrendered their arms, the General may take any six prisoners from amongst them as he chooses, without resistance. They expect, however, that the prisoners taken will be maintained, agreeable to their respective rank, and that they may have the privilege of going to any part of the Provinces of New Jersey or Pennsylvania, which the General, or the Continental Congress, may appoint. They likewise expect, from the General's humanity, that provision will be made for the maintenance of the prisoners wives and children, agreeable to their respective situation in life. Yet, for the sake of promoting the harmony of the country, they will not break off this treaty merely on that account, provided the General thinks he cannot exert a discretionary power in this matter; in which case they rely upon the General's influence with the Continental Congress, who, they cannot persuade themselves, will be inattentive to the voice of humanity, or the feelings of parents who may be torn from their families. Those to whose lot it may fall to be taken prisoners, it is expected they will be allowed a few days to settle their business, and the gentlemen to wear their side arms.

"Fifth, Neither Sir John Johnson or the Scotch gentlemen can make any engagement for any other persons than those over whom they may have influence. Neither can they possibly know the names of all such persons who have shown themselves averse to the measures of the United Colonies.—They give their word and honour that so far as depends on them, the inhabitants shall give up their arms, and enter into the like engagement with the Scotch inhabitants.—The General has it more in his power to discover those who are obnoxious, and to make as many as he pleases prisoners; neither shall they adopt the quarrel of any such persons as their own.

"Sixth, Sir John gives his word and honour that he has no blankets, shrouds, or other presents belonging to the crown, intended for the Indians, and therefore this requisition cannot be complied with.

"Seventh, If the above proposals are agreed to, and signed by the General, Sir John and the people referred to, will rely on the assurances of protection given by the General. But as it will be impossible for the arms to be collected till Saturday next at twelve o'clock, all the men, referred to in the above articles, will be then paraded in Johnstown, and ground their arms in the presence of such troops as the General may appoint,  
JOHN JOHNSON,  
ALLAN M'DONELL.

Johnson Hall, Jan. 18, 1776.  
Upon which I told the Indians, that I believed the matter would be settled in a peaceable manner. They then retired with repeated expressions of their approbation of my conduct, and of esteem for the Congress. I then sent the following to Sir John, viz.  
Cagnuaga, Jan. 19, 1776.

General Schuyler's feelings as a gentleman induce him to consent that Sir John Johnson may retain the few favourite family arms, he making a list of them.

The General will also consent, that Sir John Johnson may go as far to the westward as the German flats and Kingland districts in this county, and to every other part of this colony, to the southward and eastward of said districts, provided he does not go into any seaport town; the General, however, believes that if Sir John's private business should require his going to any of the other ancient English Colonies, that he will be permitted it, by applying to the Congress for leave.

The General will take six of the Scotch inhabitants prisoners, since they prefer it to going hostages. It has been the inviolable rule of Congress, and that of all its officers, to treat prisoners with the greatest humanity, and to pay all due deference to rank. He cannot ascertain the place to which Congress may please to send them; for the present they will go to Reading or Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. Nor can he make any promises with respect to the maintenance of the women and children. His humanity will certainly induce him to recommend to Congress an attention to what has been requested on that head.

General Schuyler expects that all the Scotch inhabitants of whatsoever rank, that are not confined to their beds by illness, shall attend with their arms, and deliver them on Saturday at twelve o'clock, which if not faithful performed, he will consider himself as disengaged from any engagements entered into with them.

General Schuyler never refused a gentleman his side arms.

The prisoners, that may be taken, must be removed to Albany immediately, where the General will permit them to remain a reasonable time to settle their family affairs.

If the terms General Schuyler has offered, on the 17th instant, are accepted with the above qualifications, fair copies will be made out and signed by the parties, one of which will be delivered to Sir John and Mr. McDonell, signed by the General. To prevent a waste of time, the General wishes Sir John and Mr. McDonell immediately to send an answer. He remains, with due respect, Sir John's and Mr. McDonell's humble servant,  
PH. SCHUYLER.

Which was agreed to, and on Friday the 19th I marched to Johnstown, having first detached parties to different parts of the county to bring in the other Tories, not comprehended in the agreement with Sir John. In the afternoon, the arms and military stores in possession of Sir John, were delivered up; a much smaller quantity than I expected. On Saturday the 20th, at twelve o'clock, I drew my men in the street, and the Highlanders, between two and three hundred, marched to the front, where they grounded their arms; these secured, I dismissed them with an exhortation, pointing out the only conduct which could insure their protection. I then sent for two of the persons mentioned in Conner's affidavit, the rest not being in the county, and tried by every means in my power to make them confess what Conner charged

them with; they strenuously denied the charge, and when I produced Conner, they called him a perjured wretch, and declared their willingness to be hanged, if upon farther examination I should have just grounds to conclude that his charge was supported; I then sent several field officers and a party with Conner to the spot where the arms were supposed to be hid; he pointed out a small artificial oval island in a duck pond, the greatest diameter of which was about twenty-eight feet, and the shorter about twenty, and raised about three feet above the surface of the water in its highest part, and sloping down to the pond; on its being observed that it was too small to hide so many arms, he said they were put up in four piles. The ground was then cleared of the snow and broke up; it was immediately perceived that the ground had not lately been broken up; they however dug down until they got as low as the surface of the water, and then tried with sticks, swords and other instruments, but found nothing. The gentlemen present unanimously reported that they were convinced that Conner was an impostor. As such I shall keep him confined, until I receive farther directions from Congress.

On Saturday evening I returned to Cagnuaga. Some of the parties, I had sent on the preceding day, were returned with about fifty Tories, sixty more were brought in on Sunday the twenty first. I left Col. Herkimer, and the Committee of Tryon county, to receive the arms of the remainder, and to fix on six of the principal leaders, and send them to me. I expect the whole disarmed, or to be disarmed, will amount to above six hundred. Not being satisfied with the ammunition, &c. delivered me by Sir John, I wrote him the following letter.  
Cagnuaga, Jan. 21, 1776.

Sir,  
Although it is a well known fact that all the Scotch people, that yesterday surrendered arms, had not broad swords when they came to the country, yet many of them had, and most of them were possessed of dirks, and as none have been given up of either, I will charitably believe that it was rather inattention than a wilful omission.—Whether it was the former of the latter must be ascertained by their immediate compliance, or non-compliance, with that part of the treaty which requires that all arms, of what kind soever, should be delivered up.

After having been informed by you, at our first interview, that the Scotch people meant to defend themselves, I was not a little surprised that no ammunition was delivered up, and that you had none to furnish them with. These observations were immediately made by others as well as me; I was too apprehensive of the consequences, which might have been fatal to those people, to take notice of it on the spot. I shall, however, expect an enlargement on this subject, and beg that you and Mr. McDonell will give it me as soon as may be. I am, gentlemen, with due respect, your humble servant,  
PH. SCHUYLER.

To Sir John Johnson, Baronet.  
And then marched back to this place.—I have had much anxiety, and an incredible deal of trouble, to prevent so large a body of men, collected on a sudden, with little discipline, from running into excesses. I am, however, happy that nothing material has happened that can reflect disgrace on our cause.

I forgot to observe, that previous to my leaving this place, I had sent a message to the Mohawks, advising them of my intended march into the county of Tryon, and assuring them that no violence was intended them, copy of which, with copy of their answer, I inclose.

After I had finished in Tryon county, I dispatched Mr. Deane, the interpreter, with a speech and belt to the Six Nations. Congress will perceive that my speeches are very crude and inaccurate; but although at best incompetent, yet, at this time, I have another excuse from the hurry and confusion which the command of such a multitude must necessarily create. Indeed I never had, during the whole time, less than thirty people about me, nor was it possible to retire to any place where the same inconvenience would not have attended. I am,

Sir, most respectfully, your obedient humble servant.  
PH. SCHUYLER.  
To the Hon. John Hancock, Esq; &c.

[Concluded.]  
The above account is published by order of the Hon. Continental Congress.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,  
I NOW proceed according to the former proposal. Pages 34, 55 and 56, consist chiefly of such rude and indigested materials, that I could not be reconciled to their coming from the masterly penman of *Common Sense*, had he not introduced them with saying,—"as an opening into that business, (the forming a plan) I offer the following hints, at the same time modestly affirming, that I have no other opinion of them myself, than that they may be the means of giving rise to something better.—Could the fragging thoughts of individuals be collected, they would frequently form materials for wise and able men to improve into useful matter." Should the hints that follow this introduction be adopted in the main, wherein they regard future Congresses, and any one should ask, *Where is the King of America?* The answer would be, *in the Congress.* No man of *Common Sense* can reasonably object to what is said upon the ceremony of crowning the Continental Charter, and at the conclusion, demolishing the crown and scattering it among the people whose right it is. Page 57, 58. But then prudence dictates to the friends of Liberty, the most effectual precautions for keeping it among the people when so scattered, and for preventing its being picked up, put together again, and deposited as a pretty insignificant toy within the circle of a Congress, lest hereafter it should prove too powerful a temptation to the American Delegates, and draw them aside from the love of Freedom, to the adulterous embraces of arbitrary power. We must aim to have the basis of American Liberty composed of such materials, and so modelled, as that it shall not sink under the weight of time; and perish only with the foundations of the earth. The worthy Delegates of the present and preceding Congress, have well understood the powers with which they have been invested, and have left it to the *Common Sense* of the Colonies, to approve of their Petitions and Declarations, to second and enforce their councils; but have not assumed to themselves the power of legislation, nor can it be supposed that any future ones will attempt it, till they have been expressly authorized by their Constituents, whether Assemblies or Provincial Congresses, and been duly and fully instructed as to the extent and nature of that legislation, after the maturest deliberation. These are points that require close and long consideration in the public representative body of every Colony, and cannot be properly discussed during the din of war, and while so many of our ablest and most active friends are employed in the military. Whatever, then, may be written upon the plan of conducting Continental affairs, when an Independence has been established, which may prove of service in forwarding the same; it cannot be accomplished till a cessation of hostilities affords us the happy opportunity. And yet, if our worthy Delegates know it to be the mind of their Constituents, they may declare such Independence, and as the grand Council of the Continent, direct our operations during the contest.

The first step towards a Continental Charter, is the getting the governments of the several Colonies, says the Pamphlet, page 34. "Let the Assemblies be annual with a President only. The representation more equal. Their business wholly domestic, and subject to the authority of a Continental Congress." I am for annual representation; and not only for its being more equal, but equal in the highest degree possible. Would to Heaven that the rights of human nature were enjoyed by every man, being capable thereof, and who had not forfeited the same by any unwarrantable act of his own! However, where circumstances prevent, let every man who is sui juris, capable of contributing to the safety of the State, and a resident of sufficient property to connect him with the community, enjoy a vote in the annual elec-



tion. But still, customs and attachments must be regarded. Some of the Colonies have their modes of Government, so agreeable to the voice, and suited to the rights of the people, and which they have been so long habituated to, that an attempt to alter them would only occasion confusion without answering one single good purpose, was it to be effected. Where the old form of government in any Colony has been broke up, and the inhabitants want to establish a new one in the room; or the form of government that exists, is unfriendly to the rights of the inhabitants, by not allowing them a sufficient number of representatives, as in this Colony of New-York, to which we may add Pennsylvania, or by making that representation unequal; let the Continental Congress advise to the calling of a Provincial Congress, in such Colony or Colonies, consisting of a numerous body of representatives equally and fairly chosen, unless it has been already done, and then recommend it to such Provincial Congress, as in the case of New Hampshire, to choose that form of government which they approve of most, and which suits them best, urging it upon them to have a special regard in doing it to the Liberties of mankind, both civil and sacred. 'Tis highly desirable, that the nearest to an equal degree of Liberty, should prevail in every Colony as the most effectual bar against all animosities between one and another. Each Colony will have its own local advantages; and if an inhabitant is dissatisfied with what his own yields, he may change it for another without injury to his common rights. Nor will settlers trouble themselves much, to what Colony the land belongs, while the privileges of the people are nearly the same in all.

Every Colony has had its Governor, Council and House of Representatives; would it not therefore be eligible to retain this form, that all confusion in deeds, records, &c. may be avoided. Besides, many matters may be left to the Governor and Council, as final decrees in various cases, and some with the Governor; and thereby much business be dispatched in a shorter time, and with less trouble and expence to the public, than by prolonging the sessions of a numerous body of Representatives, or in any other way; not to mention the advantage that a well chosen Council of the ablest and best men may be of, in advising the Governor or President, upon special affairs, during the recess of the House; but neither Council nor Governor should be entrusted with any powers or prerogative to act in opposition to, or to suspend the laws of the Colony, let the emergency be what it may; and should they ever do it, through an apprehended pressing necessity, let it be at their own peril, which will be next to nothing, should such necessity have been real, as the House upon being convinced of it, will take care to indemnify them. I am at a loss to judge, whether it is most for the public good, that the Council should be chosen by the people at large, or by their Representatives; but surely there is an absurdity in the Council's having a voice in their own election, as in the Massachusetts-Bay. On many accounts I apprehend it might be best that the Representatives alone, should choose the Council, and then that both should choose the Governor; but then I would have it so settled, as that there should be a rotation of persons. Let the number of the Council be supposed thirty. Let it be settled, that none of these shall serve more than three years successively, while they depend solely upon the annual election of the House for serving longer than the first; that ten of them shall be dropped every year to make room for the admission of new ones;—that the House shall agree upon the ten to be left out the ensuing year, at least three months before the general election; that so the people, if they approve of it, may have the opportunity of choosing them in the House and so enjoy their affluence among the Representatives, when they are not of the Council; and that no person left out of the Council, shall be chosen into it again, till he has been out two years. Let the Governor also be annually elected; but let not the same person be eligible more than three years together; and when dropped not to be chosen again into the Chair, till he has been out of it as many years as he was in it.

Was the choice of the Governor to be left with the people at large, even then the like regulation might be proper. The kinds of rotation would be an hindrance to individuals, conspiring to engross the management of public affairs into their own hands, to the exclusion of others equally discerning; would excite a laudable ambition in the rising generation, to qualify themselves for the first posts of honour and importance in the state, while the door of admittance was kept open by the constitution, and not secured by a party; would disconcert the plans, of any dark, deep, designing knave, (such there will be in America as well as in the rest of the world) that might mean to exalt himself into a degree of power, dangerous to the public, while he was making

himself popular, and deceiving the generality, by bawling out, and flunng every one near him with the cry of Liberty, and would increase the number of persons qualified for business, in any of the upper departments of the state. Let it be further noted, that places of profit to be continued or taken away at the option of either House or Council, or of both, ought not to be given to the members of either; as it necessarily endangers, tho' it may not destroy, the Independency of the Members; for they will, if made of the common mould, be very cautious how they deliver their own sentiments, when they may thereby hazard their places, or, as in Britain, they may have their sentiments changed, and think themselves free from venality. I say nothing of places and pensions that a Governor may dispose of, taking it for granted, that the public will not leave with him the disposal of very profitable ones, or will by bills of exclusion, secure the Independency of the House and Council. Judges should be made as independent as human affairs will admit, by having proper salaries fix upon them, *quandiu si bene gesserint*; and the judicial being a distinct branch of the Constitution by itself, they should not be admitted into the chair, the Council, or House, without resigning their other character. Places of profit should be few, and the profits of places should be small, sufficient indeed to answer the expences attending the duties belonging to them in a manner agreeing with the rank and education of the person that must fill them, but not to enable him to raise out of them, a fortune for himself and family. Let not profits, enough to enable a man to keep his chariot, and live in all other respects accordingly, be annexed as in Great Britain to a place, the duties of which can be fully discharged by a common porter. Neither let a place have a fixed stipend to support the principal in idleness, while the perquisites of it maintain his deputy in an elegant way: Or let such places be occupied only by needy faithful worn out servants of the public; and let the perquisites be settled, and when they amount to more than a certain sum, be reduced, or appropriated to the service of the state.

When I have added, that all elections should be by ballot, as the best security for every one voting freely according to the dictates of his own judgment and inclination, I shall close the present, and subscribe myself as before,

#### AN INDEPENDENT WHIG.

#### LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 23. THE Speaker did not take the chair till half after three; after the common business was over, the ministry proposed, that the report for the province of Nova Scotia should be examined at the bar, upon the petition from that province, in order to found a motion upon it. This was violently opposed by the minority, under the allegation, that the petition was not authenticated, and the examination could not be satisfactory without counter ones. Mr. Burke and Charles Fox were the opposers in this previous debate, and it was expected to last so long, that no time would be left for the examination without a very late night. The gallery locked according to custom.

The Commons agreed to the report of the resolution of yesterday on the supply, that 47,406l. 12s. be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to defray the expences of a regiment of Highlanders to be raised in Scotland, consisting of two battalions for 1796.

Nov. 22. It is reported that General Gage has requested that in case a reconciliation should not take place, some person of approved abilities may be appointed to act in concert with him, in the arduous task of maintaining the supremacy of Great-Britain over the dissatisfied colonies.

The transports which sailed from the Downs on Saturday last, for Boston, were spoke with on Monday last, off Plymouth, all well.

Advice is said to be received, that a great dispute has happened between the Emperor of Morocco and the Algerines; that there had been an action near Oran, between the troops of the two nations, when there was great slaughter on both sides.

Extract of a Letter from Harwich, November 19. The storm last Tuesday, the 12th, has done more damage on the coast of Holland than has been known since the memory of man; it is horrible to view the coast; a scene of shipwrecks from the island of Goree to Schevelin Bay; the Strand Master has found 25 sunders of ships of different sizes; no marks remain to give account of what ships they were, except on the hogheads of tobacco that have been picked up on the strand, which are marked Betsy, 1775 Glasgow. Many oranges, lemons, and casks of wine, with square timber, are floating along the coast; not one soul on board the different ships is saved, nor one mark of any of the ships. What masts and yards drove on shore, are most of them broken and splintered; only one Gafel Schuyt, out of sixteen, rode out in Helvoet roads, by having his anchors clear, and five down a-head of him.

The shipping in Helvoet harbour, with difficulty, held fast with two cables a head, and several men of war in the basin broke loose and received damage; the waters were over the tops of the mooring post along Helvoet key; the waters overflowed the island of Olenburg, commonly called Blanckenburg, which is about three miles long, and two broad; it has several farm-houses, &c. on it; nothing has been discovered but some drowned hares; the boats last Thursday sailed over the island, as if no such place had been there.

Nov. 22. It is said that every vessel in the navy under 40 guns, is ordered to be ready for sea by the first of next month, manned and victualled.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, Nov. 20. At a meeting of the heads of houses, to reconsider the question of the propriety of an address to his Majesty upon American measures, it was resolved

that such address would be improper, by a majority of six to five. The Vice Chancellor has declared his intention of proposing an address to the suffrages of the Senate, notwithstanding this determination, and a vigorous contest is expected.

Adv. from Cadix informs us, that two vessels laden with ammunition, &c. going to America, were stopped there, by request of the English Consul, from proceeding any further.

Nov. 22. The Chevalier D'Eon is now expected to leave England every hour, to return to the French court; immediately on which, some most extraordinary anecdotes relative to the two powers will come out, to the astonishment of all Europe.

The taking Hanoverian troops into English pay, and employing them within the English dominions, was deemed so high an insult upon the English army, that the ministers in King George the First and Second's reign never could attempt it. When Hessians were brought into England, Lord Temple, Lord Chatham, and others, gained immortal honour by driving them out;—nay, the English troops were so averse to Hanoverians, that they would not suffer them even in Flanders.

Our ministry are alarmed, and with great reason, at the late change in the war department in France. The Count De St. Germaine, who is now the minister, is a soldier, and possesses, besides being an able statesman, considerable military talents. It was by his advice the Marshal Due De Richelieu sent up the late Duke of Coblenz, last war, and reduced him to the convention of Closter seven. There seems to be little doubt, then, that this able statesman, who is so accurate a judge of national events, and who has, through life, so fortunately availed himself of them, will not be an idle looker on at our quarrels with America; but the moment he is in the balance of victory likely to declare for them, will strike such a stroke, as from the present pacific declarations of our cabinet they are not at all prepared for.

Wednesday several more large ships were contracted for by agency, for the transport service, which are to go to Ireland to take provisions there for the use of the soldiers at Boston.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 22. Sailed the Triton man of war, Lutwidge, for Halifax, with shipwrights, &c.

A few days ago 8000l. in foreign specie, was seized by information, on board the Boreas man of war at Spithead, by an officer of the customs, consigned to a gentleman in Boston.

Dec. 6. Yesterday the Lower Assembly proceeded on the bill to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the North-American colonies, during the continuance of the present rebellion in the said colonies. Debates arising, expected to fit late. The gallery door was locked, and none admitted but Peers or Members.

A plan is now under consideration, for all criminals in Great-Britain, sentenced for transportation, to be sent to the British settlements on the coast of Africa.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, Dec. 2. Since my last the Pearl and Scaford frigates came out of dock, and are now sitting for sea.

Capt. Hallstead, of this town, is appointed to the command of the Jersey, of 50 guns, and is to go to Boston, there to lie as an hospital ship for the use of the sick.

It is said here that General Gage is to return to Boston; the ship he came home in is come into the harbour.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, Dec. 3. Orders are received at the commissary's office here, for the sail-makers of this dock-yard to work double days, in order to give the greatest dispatch in making sails for the ships that are sitting at this port for America.

The Milford of 20 guns, commanded by John Bur, Esq; is nearly fitted, and will sail from hence in a few days for America.

The Carysford of 28 guns, is put into commission at this port, and the command given to Robert Farshaw, Esq; she is also to go to America.

Letters from Lisbon by Monday's mail, bring advice, that on the 10th, 11th and 12th ult. there were such violent storms of wind, that most of the ships in the harbour were driven from their moorings, and by running foul of each other, received damage both in their masts and hulls, and several of them lost their bowsprits; that a Portuguese man of war was lost at the mouth of the Tagus, and all the crew drowned; and that the shipping on the coast suffered greatly.

Twelve transports bound to America, are waiting in the Downs for a favourable wind.

Yesterday the House of Commons met at three o'clock, and went through a great deal of private business.

At half after four, the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the bill for prohibiting all trade and commerce between Great Britain, Ireland, and the Twelve American Colonies assembled in Congress, being read, a motion was made, that the Speaker do now leave the chair. This occasioned a short debate, and the question being put, the House divided, Ayes 75.—Noes 14.

The House then went into a Committee on said bill, when several amendments and clauses were proposed, which occasioned warm debates. The Committee were left sitting at half after seven, and were expected to sit late.

In the House of Commons of Ireland, on Monday November 27, the Committee of the whole House sat till half past eleven, on the question of admitting 4000 Hessian and Brunswick troops, when at length the Committee divided, Ayes for admitting the troops, 68.—Noes, 106. Majority against the foreign troops, 38.

An express is said to be come from Lord Grantham, our ambassador at Madrid, that the Spaniards were sending a powerful naval armament to the Spanish West-Indies.

Yesterday a full board of Ordnance was held, at the breaking up of which, orders were given for several hundred tons of Ordnance stores to be got ready as soon as possible.

Dec. 7. When the order of the day was read yesterday in the House of Commons, for going into a Committee of the whole House on the bill for prohibiting all trade and intercourse with the Colonies in rebellion, &c. a member (Mr. Dempster we believe) moved, that it be an instruction given by the House, before the Speaker leaves the Chair, to the said Committee, to accept certain clauses by way of amendment, and to divide the bill into distinct parts, or to make two bills out of the one in its present form. Debates arose upon this proposition, which it seems is called by some gentlemen, a method of splitting away a bill; and administration not being disposed to submit to this operation on their favourite child, a division followed at about

five o'clock, and the numbers were as in the motion, 75, for it 14.

The Speaker then left the chair, and the Committee proceeded in the business. A. the object, a strong opposition appeared to the bill, and a probability of its passing it clause by clause. Mr. Serjeant Adair proposed an amendment to the first enacting clause, which debate ensued, in which the Attorney General and Mr. Burke had a considerable share. At half after seven, the Committee divided within the House on the amendment.

Against it 128.—For it, 14.

Lord North it is said, in order to abate of the rigour of his act, so far as it respects the sailing of the ships of the Americas, or any thing trading to or from their ports, said, that provision was made in the 9th clause, page 23, for giving them time to avoid it, by a proper return to their alliance; but if that was not thought sufficient, Gentlemen might propose such other provisions as they judged proper, to come in under that clause.

We therefore think it proper to lay the clause before the public as it now stands, that the friends of America may have an opportunity to exert themselves to procure the filling up the blanks, with such delicate dates as may give them all possible time to reflect on the matter they have to act.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act, so far as it relates to the capture and forfeiture of ships and vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the above mentioned Colonies, shall commence and be in force from and after the ( ) and so far as the same relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ships and vessels that shall be found going to, or at any of the said Colonies, from and after the ( ) and so far as the same relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ships and vessels that shall be found trading in, or at any of the said Colonies, or bound and trading from any port or place in the same from and after the ( ) and shall continue to be in force so long as any of the said Colonies shall remain in a state of rebellion and disobedience."

The blanks are proposed to be filled up with the dates of March 2, and April 1; and all the indulgence likely to be procured, will be a prolongation of time before the seizure are to take place.

The Committee was likely to sit till late last night, and it is imagined will not get half through the bill; on the contrary, it is expected they will adjourn from day to day till they have finished it.

RECENTURY, Nov. 17. The Prince of Wales's third regiment of Dragoon guards, now quartered here have met with great success in recruiting. They are to go to America with Burgoyne's and the 9th of Dragoons, as soon as convenient.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28. The accounts hitherto received from Newfoundland, of the damage done by the late storm there, have been greatly exaggerated. A person just returned from thence, says, the number of lives lost are computed to be 350.

[A long spirit is gone forth to institute and defend the wicked Administration of Great Britain.]

Leiden, Nov. 26. The day before yesterday, between four and five in the morning, a most violent storm arose in the S. E. which, about noon, changed to the N. E. and continued all the next night, mingled with hail, rain, and thunder. This storm has caused immense damage at the Hague, Delft, and this place; but the most considerable loss was at Rotterdam and Amsterdam, from the inundation having swept away many of their magazines, by the great quantity of water brought down the Meuse, the roads and ways to Rotterdam are entirely broken up, and immense damage done. At Amsterdam the waters were seven inches higher than in the last inundation, and the lower part of the city, and the islands on the coast of Y, are under water. Much other damage is done, great numbers of cattle are lost, and the road between Harlem and Amsterdam, both for carriages and passengers, totally swept away.

Piscataway, in the County of Middlesex, Feb. 20, 1796.

WHEREAS the Rev. Jonathan Jernan of the township of Piscataway, in the county of Middlesex, and province of East New Jersey, by several wills, and by his own examination before the Committee of said township, has acted in a manner inimical to the plan of the General Congress, concerted for our deliverance from arbitrary power, in promoting a paper amongst the inhabitants of said township, with an intention, as it appears to said Committee, to call Reflections on the Honourable Continental Congress, and to dissuade the good people of said Township, was also found guilty of representing matters wrong, with a design to receive the body of said Committee, as well as to impose on the public in general.—The said Committee therefore, find themselves under a necessity, for the good of their country, in these respects, to declare him the said Jernan, an enemy to his country, and to the good people of the said township in particular, until he shall evidence a contrary disposition, by declaring his remorse for these facts, and engage for the future, never by speech or behaviour, to oppose the struggles of his Country in support of their Liberties.

By order of said Committee, MICHAEL BURN, Chairman, BENJAMIN MANNING, CLK.

Attest. TO BE SOLD, In the City of BURLINGTON.

A BRICK HOUSE, with a good front, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, with a large back Lot—Also another small Water Lot, in said city.

II. A Tract of LAND in Cranberry, containing about three hundred acres, all good timber land, to be divided into two equal parts, and Sold separately.

III. Sundry small Lots, situate in, or about Trenton.

IV. A Pleasant SEAT in Trenton, known by the name of Dodd's Dale, with a good framed dwelling House, and a Kitchen separate from the House, a good Meadow and Apple Orchard, with a constant stream of water running through the same—ALSO, a small Barn. It is a convenient place for a tradesman, and an excellent place for a Tan-yard, containing about sixteen acres.

V. A Tract of LAND, about two miles from Trenton, containing about forty two acres, part of which is good meadow.

The above places, were the property of Abraham Cottman, Esq; of Trenton, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said estate, either by Bond, Note, or Book account, are desired to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against the estate, to render in their accounts that they may be adjusted.

Elizabeth Ann Cottman, } Robert Hoops, and } Executors. George Cottman, }

New court of moral taking This me have the punishment a war w On W address that he the petition Penn, as before t Prudh against f Dec. rived in be station the To bull, the with the mer can St. This his Maje off the island in the tow hour to rest a got read The rimes, islands, by rock in the islands, W I L A from 10 with 20 jars, w ders, as folk. T A par day, we of their house, f standing, on the Howe o when t of cano The totally abandoned Great B last Th A bri fly clear which, into the One N Northan and care of North tanger, board th The othrs, a Kichmo Some mond a about 2 people with th lives we departing ing to A ed about Col. Iah nig at Ham "Fishes "this c "with "The P M OFFIC rayin Elian ton W Barber, Capt field, Pa John R ang, Wi Firg Josiah S Edward muel Fl Second William M'Donn Samuel Ensign Elmer, son, Na Robert t Samue Nauensof A letter 28, 1776 bound t



numbers were as if the mo-

left the chair, and the Com-  
the business. At the outset,  
appeared to the bill, and a pro-  
it clause by clause. Mr. Ser-  
an amendment to the first  
debates ensued, in which the  
Mr. Burke had a considerable  
seven, the Committee divided  
the amendment.

129—10/17, 14.  
said, in order to state of the  
as far as it respects the seizing  
vessels, or any thing trading to  
said, that provision was made in  
23, for giving them time to  
return to their alle lance;  
thought sufficient. Gentlemen  
other provisions as they judged  
under that clause.

It is proper to say the clause be-  
now stands, that the friends of  
an opportunity to exert them-  
filling up the blanks, with such  
give them all possible time to  
they have to act.

eracted by the authority afore-  
as far as it relates to the capture  
and vessels belonging to the  
low mentioned Colonies, shall  
force from and after ( )  
relates to the capture and for-  
and vessels that shall be found  
of the said Colonies, from and  
to far as the same relates to  
of all ships and vessels  
trading in, or at any of the said  
and trading from any port, or  
and after the ( ) and  
in force so long as any of the  
remain in a state of rebellion

referred to be filled up with the  
of April 1; and all the indus-  
tured, will be a prolongation  
leaves are to take place.  
likely to fit very late last  
and will not get half through  
it, it is expected they will  
say till they have finished it

Nov 27. The Prince of Wales's  
regiment guards, now quartered  
in great success in recruiting,  
America with Bugey's and the  
soon as complete.

3. The accounts hitherto re-  
landed, of the damage done by  
have been greatly exaggerated,  
ed from thence, says, the num-  
computed to be 150.

one forth to instruct and deliver  
of Great Britain.

The day before yesterday, be-  
in the morning, a most violent  
R. which, about noon, changed  
continued all the next night,  
rain, and thunder. This storm  
damage at the Hague, Delft,  
the most considerable loss was  
suffered, from the inundation  
many of their houses, by  
water brought down the Meuse,  
Rottenham are entirely under  
damage done. At Amsterdam  
inches higher than in the last  
lower part of the city, and the  
of Y, great number of cattle are  
between Harlem and Amster-  
and passengers, totally forgot

ity of Middlesex, Feb. 20, 1796.

Rev. Jonathan Jensen of the  
Pleasantway, in the county of  
of East New Jersey, by  
his own examination before  
aid township, has acted in a  
the plan of the General Coun-  
deliverance from arbitrary  
a paper amongst the inhabi-  
ship, with an intention, as it ap-  
pears, to call Reflections on the  
trial Congress, and to dilute  
aid Township, was also found  
matters wrong, with a design  
of said Committee, as well as  
able in general.—The said Com-  
d themselves under a necessity,  
count, y, in their respects, to  
citizens, an enemy to the cause  
people of the said township in  
shall evidence a contrary dispo-  
sition for their facts, and  
never by speech or behaviour,  
of his County in support of  
By order of the said Committee  
MICHAEL DUNN, Chairman.  
BENJAMIN MANNING, CLK.

BE SOLD,

BURLINGTON.

HOUSE, with a good front,  
uated on the river Delaware,  
ot.—Also another small Water

AND in Cranberry, containing

acres, all good timber land, to  
equal parts, and sold separate.  
sore, situated in, or about Trenton,  
EAT in Trenton, known by  
Dale, with a good named water-  
mill, and a good house, and a  
Apple Orchard, with a constant  
ing through the place.—ALSO,  
a convenient place for a trad-  
ing place for a Tanyard, con-  
sisting of about two acres, part of  
of.

were the property of Abraham

Trenton, deceased; and all pri-  
said estate, either by Bond,  
apt, are offered to make im-  
those that have demands against  
in their accounts that they

nn Cottman,

ps, and } Executors.

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## LONDON,

Nov. 20. It is strongly reported that the  
court of France has presented a stinging me-  
morial to our Secretary of State, upon the  
taking Russian troops into British pay.  
This memorial is conceived in terms that  
have struck our administration with allo-  
niment, as they consider it as a prelude to  
a war with the House of Bourbon.

On Wednesday the House agreed that an  
address should be presented to his Majesty,  
that he will be pleased to give directions that  
the petition presented to him from the Gen-  
eral Congress in America, by Governor  
Penn, and Arthur Lee, Esq; should be laid  
before them.

Prussia as well as France has remonstrated  
against Russian troops being sent to America.  
Dec. 6 Yesterday eleven transports ar-  
rived in the river from the Downs, part to  
be stationed at Woolwich, and the rest at  
the Tower, to take in ordnance, powder,  
ball, shot, provisions, and clothing, to fur-  
nish the troops in America, during the sum-  
mer campaign.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua) Jan. 17.  
This morning early four companies of  
his Majesty's 55th regiment, who were drove  
off the American coast, and put into this  
island in great distress, marched through  
the town of St. John's, from English har-  
bour to Rat Island barracks, where they are  
to rest and refresh themselves, till a vessel is  
got ready to carry them to Boston.

The ships of war on their different sta-  
tions, round this and the neighbouring  
islands, are daily distressing the Americans,  
by making captures of their vessels employ-  
ed in their prohibited trade with the French  
islands, &c.

## WILLIAMSBURG, February 10.

A schooner from Salem, and another  
from Ipswich, both in ballast, the latter  
with 2000. on board, in Continental Dol-  
lars, were taken last Tuesday, by two ten-  
ders, and carried into the harbour of Nor-  
folk. They were bound in here for corn.

A party from the men of war last Thurs-  
day, went on shore at Norfolk, under cover  
of their cannon, and took out of the ware-  
house five hogheads of tobacco, notwith-  
standing the rioters kept an incessant fire  
on them the whole time. At night Col.  
Howe ordered his people to burn the house,  
when they received another heavy discharge  
of cannon from the ships.

The town of Norfolk is now said to be  
totally consumed; and that our troops have  
abandoned the place, and are gone to the  
Great Bridge. Portsmouth was in flames  
last Thursday night.

A brig laden with linen, this week luck-  
ily escaped the vigilance of the tenders (with  
which, it is said, the Bay swarms) and fell  
into the hands of our people.

One Mr. Ker, a prisoner on his parole in  
Northampton county, went off last week,  
and carried with him seven negroes broke out  
of Northampton gaol and went off in a pet-  
tinger. It is imagined they are all gone on  
board the men of war.

The prisoners of the 14th regiment, and  
others, in all 25, were this week removed to  
Richmond town.

Some of the tenders went up to Nanse-  
mond a few days ago, and took a vessel with  
about 200 barrels of pork on board. Our  
people at that place had a small skirmish  
with them, but we cannot learn that any  
lives were lost on either side. Before their  
departure they burnt down a house belong-  
ing to Willis Cowper, in which was destroyed  
about 100 barrels of corn.

Col. Henry received the following letter  
last night, by express, from Col. Graydon,  
at Hampton: "Yesterday evening the King  
Fisher went down towards the Cape, and  
this morning he returned, in company  
with a fifty gun ship and some tenders.  
"They are all now at anchor, just below  
the light-house."

## PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.

OFFICERS of the Third Battalion, now  
raising in the Province of New Jersey  
Elias Dayton, Colonel. Anthony Wal-  
ton White, Lieutenant Colonel. Francis  
Barber, Major.

Captains Samuel Potter, Joseph Bloom-  
field, Peter Dickson, Thomas Paterfon,  
John Ross, Anthony Sharp, Thomas Reag-  
an, William Eugene Enoley.

First Lieutenants. Reynier Blanchard,  
Josiah Seely, John Mott, John Anderson,  
Edward McMillen, Stephen Dunham, Sam-  
uel Flanagan, Richard Lloyd.

Second Lieutenants. Josiah Quimley,  
William Gifford, David Tuttle, William  
McDonald, Ruff Gill, Richard Cox, jun.  
Samuel H. zeler, Daniel Pearson.

Ensigns. William Ten Broek, Ebenezer  
Elmer, Edward Patterson, Cornelius Hou-  
ton, Nathaniel Leonard, Thomas Corthy,  
Robert Hagan, Edgar Gillard.

Samuel Sheppard, Adjutant. William  
Mauenois, Quartermaster.

A letter from St. Eustatia, dated January  
28, 1776, says, "Several transport ships,  
bound to Boston, with provisions and a

number of soldiers on board, not exceeding  
500, having been blown off the coast, are  
put into Antigua. On the Admiral's hear-  
ing of Dunmore's situation, they were last  
Tuesday ordered to Norfolk, in Virginia.—  
I have taken the first opportunity of com-  
municating this intelligence, that the Vir-  
ginians may have notice in due time, and  
give them a proper reception."

By Capt. Craig we learn, that at Marti-  
nico and St. Domingo there were at least  
20,000 French troops, and eight or ten ships  
of the line, and a fleet of sixteen more daily  
expected, and that the Frenchmen offer five  
to one that there will be a war between  
England and France, by the first of May.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a ves-  
sel, dated St. Kitts, January 18, after a  
passage of 38 days from London.

"No vessel was permitted to sail for Amer-  
ica at my departure, but what was employ-  
ed by Government, for which reason many  
vessels were laid up in Greenland-dock.—  
The Bill for seizing all American property  
had passed the House of Lords."

The following paragraph is taken from the  
London Gazette of December 6.

Most of the American Governors will be  
appointed Commissioners, and the reason of  
sending so many Commissioners (36) to  
America, is to treat with each province sepa-  
rately about an accommodation, and to dis-  
patch the business.—They are not now to  
treat with the Congress, as was first re-  
ported.

On Monday last the Rev. Dr. SMITH,  
delivered an animated and pathetic ORA-  
TION in the German Calvinist Church, in  
Philadelphia, in honour of the late General  
Montgomery, and the officers who fell with  
him before Quebec, to a very crowded as-  
sembly, supposed to consist of about four  
thousand persons. The following was the  
order of the procession.—1. The Students  
and Professors of the College in their gowns,  
followed by the clergy.—2. The CON-  
GRESS.—3. The General Assembly of  
the Province.—4. The Mayor and Cor-  
poration of the City.—5. The Committee of  
Safety.—6. The Committee of Inspection.

—7. The Officers of the Pennsylvania bat-  
talion in the Continental pay.—8. The  
four battalions of the city Association.—  
The light infantry and 8th companies went  
on one side flanking the procession. Two  
of the galleries of the church were filled  
with the principal ladies of the city; and se-  
veral pieces of music were performed by a  
number of gentlemen, which added much  
to the solemnity.

A letter from St. Eustatia, dated January  
28, 1776, says, "Several transport ships,  
bound to Boston, with provisions and a  
number of soldiers on board, not exceeding 500,  
having been blown off the coast, are put into  
Antigua. On the Admiral's hearing of Dun-  
more's situation, they were last Tues-  
day ordered to Norfolk, in Virginia. I have  
taken the first opportunity of communicating  
this intelligence, that the Virginians may  
have notice in due time, and give them a  
proper reception."

## IN CONGRESS, February 23.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended  
to the several Assemblies, Conventions,  
or Committees of Safety, and Committees  
of Correspondence and Inspection, in the  
United Colonies, to exert themselves in de-  
voting farther ways and means, for prom-  
oting and encouraging the manufacture of  
SALT-PETRE, and of introducing that  
manufacture into private families.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the  
several Assemblies and Conventions, in the  
United Colonies, that they establish public  
works in each and every colony in their re-  
spective Colonies, at the expense of such Col-  
onies, for the manufacture of Saltpetre, and  
appoint Committees of their own members  
immediately, to set up such manufactures.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the  
Assemblies, Conventions, or Councils of  
Safety of every Colony, forthwith to erect  
POWDER MILLS, in their respective  
Colonies, and appoint Committees to build  
such mills, and procure persons well skilled  
in the manufacture of powder, at the ex-  
pense of such Colonies.

Resolved, That a Committee of this Con-  
gress, to consist of one member from each  
Colony, be appointed to consider of farther  
ways and means of promoting and encour-  
aging the manufacture of Saltpetre, Sul-  
phur, and powder in these Colonies, and to  
correspond with the several Assemblies and  
Conventions, and Councils, or Committees  
of Safety in the several Colonies, that this  
Congress, may be, from time to time, truly  
informed of the progress made in these ma-  
nufactures in all the Colonies.

The members chosen; Mr. Bartlett, Mr.  
Paine, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Huntington, Mr.  
L. Morris, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Humphres,  
Mr. Read, Mr. Pace, Mr. Braxton, Mr.  
Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Butlock.

Ordered that the above be published.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary,

## NEW-YORK, February 26.

By the Albany post we are informed, that  
last week a fire broke out in Albany, and  
consumed two or three houses, particularly  
the house of Mr. Robert Henry, merchant  
there, with the chief part of his household  
furniture, and a large variety of merchan-  
dize to a considerable value.

Tuesday last a gentleman arrived here  
from Cambridge, who informs us, that pre-  
parations were making to bombard the town  
of Boston, and that all the hospitals were  
ordered to be cleaned out.

A gentleman who left Montreal the 11th  
instant, informs, that our troops before  
Quebec were in high spirits, that 600 had  
joined them, and that he met on the road  
between Montreal and Albany, 17 compa-  
nies on their march. He farther informs  
that they are in distress in the city of Que-  
bec, for want of fire wood, as they begun to  
cut up the vessels and take up the wharf  
and docks, besides pulling down the out  
buildings, &c.

On Wednesday the 21st instant died Mr.  
Cook MULLIGAN, of this City, Merchant,  
a young gentleman whose amiable disposi-  
tion and exemplary character endeared him  
to all his acquaintance.—Who while they  
regret their own loss, rejoice in the firm per-  
suasion of his existence in a state of perma-  
nent happiness.

## Extract of a letter from Canada.

"It is not improbable, that unacquaint-  
ed with all the circumstances, some persons,  
who while they applauded the courage and  
resolution of our late brave General Mont-  
gomery, in attacking, under every disad-  
vantage, a city so strongly fortified both by  
art and nature, as Quebec, with less than  
half the number of men that were within the  
walls to defend it, many censure the attempt  
as rash and desperate. But his situation,  
not only justified, but made it a matter of  
indispensable duty, tho' a duty of a nature  
so difficult and arduous, that the most he-  
roic virtue and intrepid courage, was abso-  
lutely necessary to the performance of it.

The expiration of the time for which a  
great part of the Provincial troops had been  
enlisted, being near at hand, in a council of  
war, an attack of the town before that time  
was determined upon, and a plan concerted.  
But just before its execution, it appearing  
that some deserters from our army had dis-  
covered it to the enemy, an alteration be-  
came necessary, nor was there any time to  
delay, for the men were on the point of re-  
turning home, and the General was reduced  
to the dilemma of making an attack under  
all disadvantages, or of raising the siege,  
and retiring with the loss of all the advan-  
tages we had gained by the unparalleled  
fatigues of a winter campaign in such a  
country. It is no wonder therefore, that  
perilous as it was, He, with Col. Arnold,  
&c. determined to make the attack, tho'  
to stimulate his men, the General was obliged  
to head them in person.

The attack was made with as much brav-  
ery, as it was resolved on, and probably  
would have succeeded, had not a fatal dis-  
charge from the enemy's cannon, soon after  
he mounted the wall, finished the glorious  
career of our gallant General and some of  
the bravest of his followers. The principal  
of these were his aid de camp, Captain  
McPherson, of Philadelphia, Capt. Gheele-  
man of New York, and ten of his company,  
who fell at the first fire. This mighty loss  
at the first onset, so confounded and discour-  
aged our men, that the remaining officers  
in the detachment, thought themselves under  
a necessity of drawing off the men.

Capt. Chacefman was the first that scaled  
the wall, and intrepidly pushing forward,  
he received a cannon ball of grape shot thro'  
his body, which brought him to the ground:  
He attempted to rise, and his motions indi-  
cated a desire to press forward, but all was  
over, the fatal wound was given, through  
which fled as brave and heroic a spirit, as  
ever animated the breast of an Alexander.

He seemed to have a remarkable preface  
that he should fall in the attack; he men-  
tioned it without the least superstitious fear,  
but with the undaunted bravery of a soldier.  
He dressed himself that morning extremely  
neat, and putting five half joes in his pocket  
said, that would be sufficient to bury him  
with decency. In him I have lost a valu-  
able and much esteemed friend.

## FOR SALE,

AN excellent new WAGGON and  
two second hand riding CHAIRS.  
Enquire of the Printer.

30—23.

Hanover Committee Chamber, Feb. 5, 1776.

ANANIAS HALSEY being brought before the  
Committee on complaint, and upon hearing  
the evidence, we judge he is guilty of violating  
and disobeying the measures pursued for the  
redress of our grievances, and has defamed the  
officers in the Continental service, for which we judge  
him to be an enemy to his country, and desire all  
persons to break off trading with him, agreeable  
to the rules of the Congress; and that this be pub-  
lished in the public prints.

By order of the Committee,

MATTHIAS BARNIT Chairman.

## BY Order of the Continental

Congress, the Public is hereby informed, that  
Hosiery, Shoes, Coats Linens, Soap, Rum, sugar,  
and Wine, are much wanted in Canada, and that  
the highest encouragement will be given to all  
diligent persons, who will engage to serve the Army  
in Canada with any of those articles, and in the  
whole department of the sutling business.—Any  
persons inclining to engage, will send in their names,  
and proposals in writing, to his Excellency General  
LEE, as soon as possible.

30—34

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND NOW SELLING BY

NOEL AND HAZARD,

AT THE POST-OFFICE,

(Price EIGHTEEN COPPERS ONLY.)

With ALLOWANCE to those who take

QUANTITIES.

THE NEW EDITION OF

COMMON SENSE;

With Additions and Improvements in the Body of

the WORK. To which is added,

AN APPENDIX,

And an ADDRESS to the People, called,

RUAKER'S.

The Pamphlet, advertised by ROBERT

BELL, entitled, ADDITIONS to COMMON SENSE,

or by any other NAME is a very different call in

contents of pieces taken out of News-Papers, and

now written by the AUTHOR of Common Sense.

## RICHARD SPEAIGHT,

Has for sale at his house in Scotch Street, or of

Himself in the New City-Hall,

A CHYMICAL Balm approved of by some of

the best Physicians in London, to be an ex-

cellent medicine for coughs, asthma, those in a

consumptive decay, pains in the breast and all

rheumatic disorders; it has been of great effect in

pleurisy of long standing, and all inward weakness.

This balm is sold in bottles of a dollar each, half

bottles, three shillings, and allows us to those who

buy to fill again, send with my own seal, and the

directions signed with my own name.

I have still an assortment of patent medicines,

such as,

Turkey's Balsam, James's Powders,

Anderson's, Story's Worm Cakes,

Lockyer's, and FILLS, Balsam Honey,

Hooper's, Stoughton's Waters,

Together with an assortment of Drugs and Medi-

cines, which will be sold on reasonable terms, for

cash.

RICHARD SPEAIGHT hopes that those whose

accounts have been due to him before his late par-

tnership commenced, would call upon him and set-

tle, as being in confinement, he is under the neces-

sity of advertising for his support, together with a

wife and children.

30—34

## NATHAN DUDLEY,

Post rider on the back road between New-

York and Hartford,

HEREBY desires all who are indebted

to him for News-Papers, to make im-

mediate payment, the first half year of his

riding being nearly expired.

NATHAN PIERCY, the former rider

also desires payment of all arrears due to

him for the service.

THE Committee of the County of Essex, have

resolved, that no person be allowed to move

into, or settle within this County, unless they bring

a Certificate from the Committee of the County

where they reside, if there is a County Committee,

if not, from their township Committee, that they

had before the making this Resolve, signed the As-

sociation recommended by Congress, or a similar

one adopted by the Committee where they live, and

had in all things behaved in a manner friendly to

American Liberty.

Feb. 23, 1776.

## POUGHKEEPSIE, in Dutchess County,

February 5, 1776.

## IN COMMITTEE.

ORDERED that no person or persons be per-  
mitted to remove themselves or families into  
this County, to reside longer than three days, un-  
less they produce to the Chairman of this Commit-  
tee a certificate from the Committee of the City,  
Town, Manor, Precinct, or District from which  
they shall have last removed, certifying that they  
are friendly to the cause of American liberty, and  
have the leave of said Committee to remove.

By Order of the Committee,

(29 30) Samuel Dodge, Chairman.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In Committee Chamber, 8th January, 1776.

RESOLVED that the Sub Committee of each

District of this County, holding on 20th ult.

vigilant part, be empowered to examine into all

cargoes of provisions that go out, and take surety

from those that carry it out; that the provisions,

be sold or disposed of to the friends of the cause of

America, and a certificate from the Purchaser to



## POET'S CORNER.

### THE AMERICAN HERO.

A SAPPIC ODE.

Why should vain mortals tremble at the sight of  
Death and destruction in the field of battle,  
Where blood and carnage clothe the ground in  
crimson,  
Sounding with death-cries?

Death will invade us by the means appointed,  
And we must all bow to the king of terrors!  
Nor am I anxious, if I am prepared,  
What shape he comes in.

Infinite wisdom teacheth us submission;  
Bids us be quiet under all his dealings;  
Never repining, but forever praising  
God our CREATOR.

Well may we praise him, all his ways are perfect,  
Tho' a splendence infinitely glowing,  
Dances in glory on the light of mortals,  
Struck blind by lustre!

Good is Jehovah in bestowing sunshine,  
Nor let his goodness in the storm and thunder!  
Mercies and judgments both proceed from kindness;  
Infinite kindness!

O then exult, that God forever reigneth;  
Clouds, that around him hinder our perception,  
Bind us the stronger to exalt his name, and  
Shout louder praises!

Then to the wisdom of my Lord and Master,  
I will commit all that I have or wish for;  
Swept as babes sleep will I give my life up,  
When called to yield it.

Death! how I dare thee, clad in smoky pillars—  
Bursting from bumb shells, roaring from the cannon,  
Rattling in grape-shot, like a storm of hailstones,  
Torturing Ether!

Up, he black Heaven! let the spreading flames rise,  
Breaking like Xmas tho' the smoky Columns;  
Louring like Egypt o'er the falling City  
Wantonly burst down.

While tyrants hearts quick palpitate for havoc,  
Let slip your blood-hounds; ram'd the British lions;  
Dauntless as Death fares; nimble as the whirlwind;  
Deadly as Demons.

Let Ocean waft on all your floating castles;  
Fought with destruction, horrible to nature!  
Then with your sails fill'd by a storm of vengeance,  
Bear down to battle!

From the dire caverns made by ghostly miners,  
Let the explosion, dreadful as Vulcan's,  
Heave the broad town with all its wealth and people,  
Quick to destruction!

Still shall the banner of the King of Heaven,  
Never advance where I'm afraid to follow;  
While that precedes me, with an open bosom,  
War, I defy thee!

Fame and dear freedom lure me on to battle,  
While a fell dispo, glimmer than a death's head,  
Stings me with serpents, fiercer than Medusa's,  
To the Encounter.

Life, for my country and the cause of freedom,  
Is but a cheap price for a worn to part with;  
And if preferred in so great a contest,  
Life is redoubled.

WANTED,  
(For the Use of the ARMY.)  
A QUANTITY OF  
A Potatoes and Turnips.

Apply to the Commissary. 29-31

WANTED.  
A PERSON that understands  
A manufacturing POT and PEARL  
ASHES, who may hear of employment,  
by enquiring of the Printer. 29-32

READY MONEY  
GIVEN FOR  
POT and PEARL ASH,  
AND  
BEES-WAX,  
By WILLIAM DENNING.

STOLEN.  
FROM the Subscriber, living in Leary Street,  
on MONDAY night, the eleventh instant,  
A BLACK VELVET PALL,  
belonging to the Presbyterian Church.—Whoever  
shall discover the THIEF, or give any account  
of it, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN BROWN.  
New-York, 22d February, 1776.

STOLEN.  
ON the nineteenth instant, out of Mr. John  
Tuttle's, near Powles Hook Ferry, New York,  
A Silver mounted HANGER,  
with a Dog's Head, and green ivory grip, the grip  
rather small, the swell of which designed for the  
underside, is above; the Scabbard a little damaged,  
and cut through in one place. On one side of the  
Plate of the Scabbard, is engraved E. M. Brashier,  
New-York, Maker; on the other side, John Mer-  
rison.—Whoever secures said SWORD, and Thief,  
so that the Owner may get the one, and the other  
be brought to justice, shall have for the SWORD,  
THREE DOLLARS, and for the SWORD and  
THIEF, SEVEN POUNDS TEN Shillings,  
New-York Currency, paid by

JOHN TUTTLE.  
29-31

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.  
RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in  
Fifth-Kill, Dutchess County, on the 14th inst.,  
a molatto fellow, named Sam, formerly went by the  
name of Top, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well set  
fellow; had on a dark grey jacket, a blue broad-cloth  
coat, a red watch coat, striped w-olven shirt, and  
an old wool hat.—Whoever takes up said fellow  
and secures him in any goal, so that his master may  
have him again, shall receive the above reward,  
and all reasonable charges paid by

OBADIAH COOPER.  
29-32

## RICHARD DEANE,

### DISTILLER.

TAKES this method to return his sincere  
thanks to all his Friends and Customers for  
their past favours; and to acquaint them that he  
still continues to make, and has now ready for sale,  
at his Distillery between the College and the North-  
River, in Murray-street, near Vaux-Hall.

A quantity of neat  
A brandy,  
Raspberry brandy,  
Cherry brandy,  
Cherry rum,  
Shrub of the best quality,  
Geneva,  
Spirits of wine,  
Jamaica spirits,  
Royal ufquebaugh,  
Red rufice,  
Cinnamon water,  
Clove ditto,  
Orange ditto,  
Aniseed ditto,  
All-foam,  
Docter stevens,  
Well-India, and New-  
York rum,  
Madelira, and Teneisite  
wings, &c. &c.

The good quality of said DEANE's liquors, has  
for several years past been well experienced,  
mostly throughout this Continent, that they need  
no other recommendation.

And still he is determined, if possible, to  
make better.

Being fully convinced by long experience,  
that the French means to acquire a speedy sale of the  
above articles, is to make them of full quality, at a  
moderate charge; as he is determined to sell on as  
reasonable terms as any one else; and good attend-  
ance, which with every other endeavour to give  
general satisfaction, will be the constant study of  
The Public's very obliged,  
And very humble servant,  
R. DEANE.

New-York, February 17, 1776. 29-31

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,  
A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND, lying in Strat-  
ford, in the parish of North-Stratford, about  
four miles from the old town, containing nine acres.  
There are on the premises, a good dwelling house,  
two stories high, with a new cedar roof, a con-  
venient garden, a large barn, 55 feet long, with con-  
venient stables, a good cow house and yard, a large  
shop, with two fire places in the middle, an excel-  
lent orchard of good fruit, a suitable proportion of  
good plow land and meadow—the whole under  
good fence and well divided, and fronting a main  
street, finely situated with a most delightful prospect  
of the Sound, Long Island, and Stratford harbour,  
and very fit for a merchant, inn-keeper or  
tradesman.—For further particulars, enquire of Jo-  
siah Peet, in Dutchess County, New-York province,  
or Abijah Peet, near the premises.

N. B. The premises may be entered upon im-  
mediately, referring to the owner a few acres of  
English grain; and an indisputable title will be given  
to the purchaser, by

JOSEPH PEET.

HIBERNIA PIG-IRON.  
A QUANTITY OF HIBERNIA PIG-  
IRON, to be SOLD.—Enquire of  
Josiah Shippey, at Mr. Isaac Roosevelt's,  
near Peck's Slip. 29-31

TO BE SOLD,  
A LOT, containing two and one half  
acres of good Land, lying in Morris County,  
village of Chatham, on Passaic river.

There are on the LOT, a good Orchard, a Dwell-  
ing House in good repair, with two fire places,  
and a store house, formerly kept by Samuel Wigh-  
ton, twelve miles from Elizabeth-Town, on the  
public road from thence to Morris-Town.

Also to be Sold, twelve miles from the above,  
Another LOT of six ACRES of  
good LAND, three of which are Meadow, with a  
small HOUSE and good Orchard.—A reasonable  
time of payment will be allowed to the Purchaser,  
of either of the above LOTS, by

DAVID BRANT.

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,  
AND TO BE SOLD BY  
JOHN ANDERSON, Printer,  
At BREKMAN'S SLIP,

A NEW and CORRECT EDITION,  
(Printed on a good paper) of that  
justly esteemed PAMPHLET, called,  
COMMON SENSE;

Addressed to the Inhabitants of America.  
On the following interesting SUBJECTS:  
I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general,  
and with concise Remarks on the English Con-  
stitution.

II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary succession.

III. Thoughts on the present State of American  
Affairs.

IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some  
miscellaneous Reflections.

Man knows no Master save creating Heaven  
Or those whom choice and common good or-  
dain.

THOMSON.  
New-York, Feb. 13, 1776.

TAKEN AWAY, last Friday the ninth  
instant, from Brooklin's Ferry, (it is thought  
through a mistake) a WAGON, almost new,  
branded C. C. in the box.—Whoever has the Wagon,  
and is desirous to retain it, either to Adolphus  
Waldron, or Samuel Baldwin at said Ferry.—Any  
person discovering said Wagon, and returning it as  
aforesaid, shall have a reasonable Reward, and ne-  
cessary charges, paid by

THOMAS MITCHELL.  
29-31

TO BE SOLD,  
THE HOUSE wherein Mrs. White lives in El-  
izabeth Town, being two stories high, with  
two Rooms and a hall on the lower floor, and three  
Rooms above, with four fire places and a good cel-  
lar under the whole, with a convenient kitchen ad-  
joining.—Also, a Barn and Chair House, with a  
good garden and well.—The buildings are new  
and completely finished, being pleasantly situated  
on a rising ground in the center of the town. Who-  
ever inclines to purchase, may apply to George Roff  
at Elizabeth-Town, Captain Patrick Dennis, mer-  
chant in New-York, or to the Subscriber.

ELIZABETH WHITE.  
Elizabeth-Town, Feb. 8th, 1776. 28-33

## A FORGE with Six Fires,

To be built near Sterling, for Messrs Noble and  
Townsend, who will give

GREAT Encouragement to any person that will  
erect and complete the same; the person that  
applies, ought to be strong handed.—For further  
particulars apply to William Hawhurst in New-  
York.

N. B. Good encouragement will be given to those  
who undertake making Steel from Pig metal, in  
the German method, as the above FORGE is de-  
signed to be employed in that business, they having  
two fires at Sterling now making it, which steel they  
warrant equal to that imported from Germany; but  
should the purchasers not think so, they on return-  
ing the steel, shall have their money returned.—Any  
one applying to William Hawhurst in New-  
York, may be supplied therewith. 28-31

The well known Horse, called  
TRUE BRITON,

that was formerly the property  
of Colonel Nathaniel Heard,  
is now the property of Christo-  
pher Marsh of Elizabeth-Town,

and kept at the place lately belonging to William  
Rickets. Esq; deceased, will cover the ensuing sea-  
son the following terms, viz. Three Pounds  
Proc. the season, which is to the first of August next,  
Twenty Shillings Proc. the leap, and Six Pounds to  
warrant a Mare with foal.—Good pasture for  
Mares at said place, at two shillings per week, and  
the best attendance given by

CHRISTOPHER MARSH.  
N. B. It is useful to enter into the pedigree of  
TRUE BRITON, as he is as well known as any  
Horse on this continent, and is in good order as  
ever he has been. 28

Borough of Elizabeth, Feb. 8th, 1776.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold by John Holt,

A TREATISE, ENTITLED,  
Plain Concise Practical Remarks  
on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES,

With a short APPENDIX on Camp and Military  
Hospitals, principally designed for the use of young  
military Surgeons in North-America.

By JOHN JONES, M. D.  
Professor of Surgery, King's College, New-York.

DRUMS  
MADE and sold by Philip Pelton, upper end  
of Queen-street, and by Daniel Pelton, in  
Chapel-street, now called Brekman-street, equal to  
any that have been imported, for sound or beauty.

As said Peltons have great variety on hand, any  
gentlemen may be served at the shortest notice, and  
on the most reasonable terms. The purchasers may  
depend upon having their Drums tun'd to found  
well.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
DOCTOR BLOUIN, from Old France, being

informed, that some evil minded persons in  
this city, intending to injure him in his business  
and reputation, have lately insinuated, that he was in  
goal for theft, and had been branded; which calum-  
ny has gained some credit with the unwary and cre-  
dulous, to the damage of the said Doctor.—In ju-  
stice to himself, he takes the liberty to inform the  
Public, that the French Doctor lately branded for  
stealing Indigo, &c. is a person well known by the  
name of Doctor Dubut, as will appear by his Ad-  
vertisements, and who came from Boston last fall.

The said Doctor BLOUIN continues to make  
and sell as usual, Keyser's Antivenereal PILLS, which  
perfectly cure all venereal diseases, ulcers, fistulas,  
rheumatic pains, &c. which will be very sufficiently  
proven by the remarkable cures performed on the  
following persons. That is to say, Mrs. Katharine  
Clark, living in Chapel-street, afflicted for upwards  
of seven years with the sciatica and rheumatic pains,  
cured.—Mr. Peter Courard, living in Church street,  
cured of the same.—Mrs. Margaret Johnson, who  
could not walk nor feed herself, perfectly cured of  
the same.—Mr. Jacob Niffker's wife, living near the  
College, cured by said pills.—Mr. John Mayne, liv-  
ing near Mr. Deane's, distiller, at the North-River,  
cured of the palsy and sciatica.—Mr. Peter Bethune,  
living in Dutch street, at Mr. David Gardner's tay-  
lor, cured in all his limbs.—Mrs. Hannah Smith,  
in Berry street, afflicted for four years, of the feor-  
bute eruption, rheumatic pains and palsy, cured  
by said Pills.—Mrs. Margaret Keen, near the new  
City Hall, lame in both arms for nine years, perfect-  
ly cured.—Mrs. Lawrence, afflicted in her shoulder  
and arms, cured by said Keyser's Pills.—Mrs. Ka-  
tharine Griffith, near the Fresh water, who could  
not feed herself, cured of the palsy in both arms.—  
Mrs. Nancy Morrell's child of 18 months old, full  
of ulcers from his birth, perfectly cured.—Mrs. Sophia  
Bailey, at the head of Chapel street, troubled with  
large ulcers for five years, cured.—Mr. Peter Young,  
living at Mr. Fithers, barber, afflicted with forces in  
his breast, spitting and vomiting matter, for three  
months, cured.—Mr. Peter Labazur, in the Bowry,  
troubled with the ague and diarrhoea for four  
years, cured.—Said Doctor BLOUIN, likewise  
sells the Universal Powder, which cures many dis-  
eases, as the itch, piles, boils, sore eyes, and kills  
worms in children, &c.

Mr. John Duclos and wife, living in Beaver street  
troubled for nine months with the itch, cured by the  
use of said Universal Powder.—Mrs. Sarah White,  
near the new City Hall, cured of a pearl in the eye,  
and dimness of sight, by said Powder.—Mrs. Remia  
Bustier, and her son, living in the Bowry, herself  
cured by said Powder of sore eyes, her son of a  
nervous fever, convulsion fits, and vomiting worms.

N. B. To be had of said Doctor BLOUIN, pur-  
gative PILLS, Stomachic Pills, and an excellent  
Eye Water, at his Lodgings, at Mr. Swigard's Cho-  
colate-maker in Bazaar street. 28-33

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,  
HAVING removed their store to New-Haven,

desire all those indebted to them, to call and  
settle their accounts, either with them at New-  
Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phoenix, living in New-York,  
nearly opposite where said Broome and Company  
kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small  
assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching  
season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the  
usual moderate terms. 28

New-York, October 3, 1775.

## TO BE LET,

For ONE, TWO, or THREE Years,

And entered on immediately,  
THE HOUSE and LOTS of Ground,  
now in the possession of John Fowler,  
in the Bowry-lane.—For conditions apply  
to the said Fowler on the Premises. 7-30

## Fifteen Dollars REWARD.

RUN AWAY some time ago from Captain  
George Mitchell, of Oatlow-County, North-  
Carolina, a Molatto fellow named NICK, for-  
merly belonged to Col. Lewis Morris, of Morris-  
silla, but he has gone by the name of JAMES  
DENNISON in the Boston Camp, where he  
has been most of last summer, and is supposed he is  
gone that way again, as he was in New-York on  
Monday last, in a Rifle-man's dress, with a brown  
wig, buckskin breeches, green leggings and a blue  
regimental coat, he is a straight limbed stout fellow,  
exceedingly smooth tongued, and very intelligent;  
says he is a freemason; he is of a yellow or molatto  
colour, capable of doing almost any kind of busi-  
ness.—Whoever takes up the said SLAVE and  
confines him in any of the public goals in America,  
so that his Master may have him again, shall have  
the above REWARD, and all reasonable charges  
paid by the above George Mitchell or Ward  
Hunt of New-York. 27-30

TO BE LET,  
AND a few Tuns of STRAINED OIL,  
to be Sold.—Inquire at BENJAMIN  
UNDERHILL's, near Beekman's Slip.  
New-York, 11th January, 1776. 23-

TO BE LET,  
By JAMES WAY,  
At NEWTOWN LANDING.

THE Tenement that JACOB HALLER now  
lives on, containing about twelve acres, with a  
good house, barn and orchard, with a variety  
of fruit trees: Also a large pottinger may be hired by  
the year (from May next) or longer as may be  
agreed on. The above place is conveniently  
situated for business; 1st, For carrying passengers to  
New-York; 2dly, Is a good place for a butcher;  
3dly, To keep a stock of dry goods; 4thly, Is very  
convenient for marketing; 5thly, It is very con-  
veniently situated for buying and selling all sorts of  
country produce for the city; 6thly, A House of  
entertainment would answer very well.—Also an-  
other House, pleasantly situated, for a gentleman's  
country seat, within twenty rods from the above said  
landing, has five rooms, a cellar kitchen, and a cel-  
lar under the whole house, with a garden. A va-  
riety of fish, oysters and crabs, may be caught in the  
season, within a quarter of a mile from said house:  
Also, pasture for as many creatures as may be agreed  
on. Also, another Tenement, within a mile from  
the aforesaid landing, with five rooms on a floor,  
and three fire places, and a cellar under the whole  
House, with a garden, and a very good orchard of  
ten acres, with a variety of fruit, and 40 or 50 acres  
of land belonging to said place, and more if so de-  
sired. Also several other tenements, within a mile of the  
aforesaid landing, to be let, with as much land as  
may be agreed on, all at a reasonable rate.

On the first of March next, will be SOLD, at pub-  
lic vendue, or any time before at private sale,  
and entered upon the first day of May next.

An excellent FARM, containing 200 acres  
of land, exceeding natural for wheat, Indian  
corn and pasture, lying in a healthy, dry situation,  
about two miles to the eastward of Jamaica, on  
Long-Island, on both sides of the public road lead-  
ing to the New-York Ferry.—It is finely timbered  
and watered, with a good piece of fall meadow,  
joining on Jamaica-Bay, where there is excellent  
fowling, fishing, clammimg, and oystering.

On the said Farm are two large old orchards, and  
a young one, every tree of the latter grafted with  
the finest fruit that could be procured: Newtown  
pippins in abundance, golden pippins, golden rus-  
sets, Spitzenbergs, bow apples, adamites, &c.  
Pears, peaches, plumbs, Madira nut, and black  
walnut trees in great plenty; a well of excellent  
water before the door, two dwelling houses, a  
barn, barrack; two Indian corn cribs, a kitchen,  
smoke house, fowl house, and house of office; a  
cellar to each dwelling house, and a milk cellar, all  
well stoned: There is also a large garden with gar-  
vel walks, one quarter of which yields as fine  
asparagus as any in the Province. The Farm be-  
longed to the estate of Dr. John Innes, deceased; and  
as indisputable title will be given for the same, by  
the executors of his last will and testament, living  
upon the premises.

PETER INNIS,  
JAMES INNIS.

N. B. About two miles due northwest from the  
town of Hempstead, 60 acres of as good land as  
any belonging to the Great Plains; every corner  
of which has a stone marked with the initial letters  
of my name, INNIS. The land was surveyed and re-  
corded, by Justice Smith, near Westbury. 27-30

TO BE LET,  
THE HOUSE near the Market in

Perth-Amboy, wherein Thomas Har-  
tow now dwells, with the barn and garden,  
and between eight and nine acres of mowing  
ground;—the Premises to be entered upon  
immediately, or as soon as is convenient for  
the Renter, and the Lease to continue from  
thence to the first of April come twelve  
months, or longer if so agreed.—Any per-  
son inclining to take the Lease, had best  
view the premises, and may have part or  
the whole of the mowing ground as shall be  
chosen. 27-30

RULES and ORDERS  
FOR REGULATING THE  
MILLITIA,

Of the Colony of NEW-YORK, Recommended by  
the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, December 20,  
1775, and ordered to be PUBLISHED, with an  
APPENDIX.

To be SOLD by the PRINTER, heretof near the  
COFFEE-HOUSE. 27-30